Carolina Observer.

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DIPLOMACY—AT HOME!

—"The administration have
ar unlucky upon this question.
preference of diplomacy pre-
ing settled last year by legisla-
wear his preference of legisla-
him from executing the au-
sted to him by the law. The
in the recent session, discuss-
gth, but with no other result
te failure. What remains then
ns? Why, he must issue his
of interdict on British colonia-
hich he did not issue last year,
hose to leave the matter to the
Congress. Never was a Pre-
awkwardly situated, and all be-
rivate attachment to diploma-
Esq.

Editor presents this subject in
correct point of view. The Ad-
has brought us into a dilemma,
it requires all Mr. Gallatin's
me concession of its own de-
xtricate itself with any sort of
e beauty of the matter is, that it
arrived at a most embarrassing
r the most unfortunate *means*.
not understood its own designs,
guilty of the strangest equivo-
most remarkable duplicity.—
previous session of Congress,
of Maryland was led to believe,
inistration preferred to settle
by legislation, rather than by
The General so declared it,
speech which he delivered on
during the late session of Con-
ich we have commenced in this
. The reader will be interested
ity of its views, and the direct
which it handles the Secretary of
while the Administration was
this language to him, they were
very different language, about
ine to Mr. Lloyd, the Chairman
mittee of the Senate. The proof
is to be found in the Report of
mittee, as well as in a pamphlet,
us, published on the 30th De-
by Mr. Lloyd, entitled, "Re-
the Report of the Committee of
of the Senate of the U. S. 31st of
26, on the British Colonial Inter-
Mr. L. states expressly in this
that the Secretary of State told
considered a Convention as the
uble mode of making a definitive
between the two countries." In
rt of this pamphlet, page 8, Mr.

d also been well known, that both
dent and the Secretary of the Trea-
equally decided in opinion with the
of State, that an adjustment by an
nal agreement, rather than by in-
t acts of the two governments, at
haps, discordant in their provi-
nd revocable at pleasure, was *very*
more satisfactory mode of settle-

p. 9—"Indeed the expectation of
ly acceptable issue to the negocia-
at this time so general, as to have
the remark, both before and after
rt to the Senate was made, that the
ration were opposed to legislation
bject, in order to avail themselves
pularity and eclat, of effecting a defi-
rangement between the two coun-

popularity and eclat have they reap-
his proceeding!—and still more they
y to win by this double language;
uage public, and this language con-
—*Rich. Enquirer.*

e case of Lady Westmeath against
quis of Westmeath, for separation
ce, on the charge of cruel treat-
r J. Nicholl, in the Arches Court,
cided in favour of the wife's demand.
erved in delivering his opinion—
ilty had been inflicted, the repetition of
ould endanger the life of the wife, there
no doubt that the charge of legal cruelty
established. Not only the natural, but the
feelings of the parties were also to be ta-
consideration. In a low rank of life, per-
fferent sexes might exchange blows, with-
using any great degree of injury to the feel-
e even in this rank, as well as others, it had
considered unmanly to strike a woman, but in
r rank, where a nobleman or a gentleman, in
ated ferocity might be supposed to be soft-
education, was proved to inflict personal
e on his wife, the crime became much more
ed."

ar wife.—A gentleman just married
Foote he had that morning laid out
hundred pounds for his *dear wife*.
, sir," says Foote, "I see you are no
ote, for she is truly your *dear* wife."

ssant school book.—A young man step-
into a book-store, and said he wanted
e Young Man's Companion. "Well,
said the bookseller, "here's my daugh-

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
procured at this Office, and at the Postoffice

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

In the 1st number of the *American Quarterly Review* there is a review of "Scott's Life of Napoleon," and some extracts from his "preliminary view of the French Revolution." One of these, describing the fierce triumvirs, *Danton*, *Robespierre*, and *Marat*, we republish.

"Three men of terror, whose names will long remain, we trust, unmatched in history by those of any similar miscreants, had now the unrivalled leading of the Jacobins, and were called the triumvirate.

Danton deserves to be named first, as unrivalled by his colleagues in talents and audacity. He was a man of gigantic size, and possessed a voice of thunder. His countenance was that of an Ogre on the shoulders of a Hercules. He was as fond of the pleasures of vice as of the practice of cruelty; and it was said there were times when he became humanized against his debauchery, laughed at the terror which his furious declamations excited, and might be approached with safety, like the Maelstrom at the turn of tide. His profusion was indulged to an extent hazardous to his popularity, for the populace are jealous of a lavish expenditure, as raising their favourites much above their own degree: and the charge of peculation finds always ready credit with them, when brought against public men.

Robespierre possessed this advantage over Danton, that he did not seem to seek for wealth, either for hoarding or for expending, but lived in strict and economical retirement, to justify the name of the Incorruptible, with which he was honored by his partizans. He appears to have possessed little talent, saving a deep fund of hypocrisy, considerable powers of sophistry, and a cold exaggerated strain of oratory, as foreign to good taste, as the measures he recommended were to ordinary humanity. It seemed wonderful, that even the seething and boiling of the revolutionary cauldron should have sent up from the bottom, and long supported on the surface, a thing so miserably void of claims to public distinction; but Robespierre had to impose on the minds of the vulgar, and he knew how to beguile them, by accommodating his flattery to their passions and scale of understanding, and by acts of cunning and hypocrisy, which weigh more with the multitude than the words of eloquence, or the arguments of wisdom. The people listened as their Cicero, when he twanged out his apostrophes of *Pauvre Peuple, Peuple vertuex!* and hastened to execute whatever came recommended by such honied phrases, though devised by the worst of men for the worst and most inhuman of purposes.

Vanity was Robespierre's ruling passion, and though his countenance was the image of his mind, he was vain even of his personal appearance, and never adopted the external habits of a sans culotte. Amongst his fellow Jacobins, he was distinguished by the nicety with which his hair was arranged and powdered; and the neatness of his dress was carefully attended to, so as to counterbalance, if possible, the vulgarity of his person. His apartments, though small, were elegant, and vanity had filled them with representations of the occupant. Robespierre's picture at length hung in one place, his miniature in another, his bust occupied a niche, and on the table were disposed a few medallions exhibiting his head in profile. The vanity which all this indicated was of the coldest and most selfish character, being such as considers neglect as insult, and receives homage merely as a tribute; so that, while praise is received without gratitude, it is withheld at the risk of mortal hate. Self-love of this dangerous character is closely allied with envy, and Robespierre was one of the most envious and vindictive men that ever lived. He never was known to pardon any opposition, affront, or even rivalry; and to be marked in his tablets on such an account, was a sure, though perhaps not an immediate sentence of death. Danton was a hero, compared with this cold, calculating, creeping miscreant; for his passions, though exaggerated, had at least some touch of humanity, and his brutal ferocity was supported by brutal courage. Robespierre was a coward, who signed death warrants with a hand that shook, though his heart was relentless. He possessed no passions on which to charge his crimes; they were perpetrated in cold blood, and upon mature deliberation.

Marat, the third of this infernal triumvirate, had attracted the attention of the lower orders, by the violence of his sentiments in the journal, which he conducted from the commencement of the revolution, upon such principles that it took the lead in forwarding its successive changes. His political exhortations began and ended like the howl of a blood-hound for murder; or, if a wolf could have written a journal, the gaunt and famished wretch could not have ravened more eagerly for slaughter. It was blood which was Marat's constant demand, not in drops from the breast of an individual, not in puny streams from the slaughter of families, but blood in the profusion of an ocean. His usual calculation of the heads which he demanded amounted to two hundred and sixty thousand; and though he sometimes raised it as high as three hundred thousand, it never fell beneath the smaller number. It may be hoped, and, for the honor of human nature we are inclined to believe, there was a touch of insanity in this unnatural strain of ferocity; and the wild and squalid features of the wretch appear to have intimated a degree of alienation of mind. Marat was, like Robespierre, a coward. Repeatedly denounced in the Assembly, he skulked, instead of defending himself, and lay concealed in some obscure garret or cellar, among his cut-throats, until a storm appeared, when, like a bird of ill omen, his death-screech was again heard. Such was the strange and fatal triumvirate, in which the same degree of cannibal cruelty existed under different aspects. Danton murdered to glut his rage; Robespiere to avenge his injured vanity, or to remove a rival whom he envied; Marat, from the same instinctive love of blood, which induces a wolf to continue his ravage of the flocks long after his hunger is appeased."

"Danton despised Robespierre for his cowardice; Robespierre feared the ferocious audacity of Danton; and with him to fear was to hate—and to hate was—when the hour arrived—to destroy. They differed in their ideas also of the mode of exercising their terrible system of government. Danton had often in his mouth the sentence of Machiavel, that when it became necessary to shed blood, a single great massacre has a more dreadful effect than a series of successive executions. Robespierre, on the contrary, preferred the latter process as the best way of sustaining the reign of terror. The appetite of Marat could not be satiated but by combining both modes of murder. Both Danton and Robespierre kept aloof from the sanguinary Marat.

Among the three monsters mentioned, Danton had that energy which the Girondists wanted, and was well acquainted with the secret movements of those insurrections to which they possessed no key. His vices of wrath, luxury, love of spoil, dreadful as they were, are attributes of mortal men; the envy of Robespierre, and the instinctive bloodthirstiness of Marat, were the properties of fiends. Danton, like the huge serpent called the Boa, might be approached with a degree of safety when gorged with prey;—but the appetite of Marat for blood was like the horse-leech, which says—Not enough;—and the slaughterous envy of Robespierre was like the gnawing worm that dieth not, and yields no interval of repose. In glutting Danton with spoil, and furnishing the means of indulging his luxury, the Girondists might have purchased his support; but nothing under the supreme rule of France would have gratified Robespierre; and an unlimited torrent of the blood of that unhappy country could alone have satiated Marat. If a colleague was to be chosen out of that detestable triumvirate, unquestionably Danton was to be considered as the most eligible."

From a Liverpool paper.

Awful Shipwreck.—A late storm seems to have raged with most disastrous violence in the North Sea. Accounts in the Brussels papers announce the loss of a fine ship called the Scheldt, near Kaboot, and also of the Wassenær, near the Texel. The mainmast of the latter, by its fall, crushed in a most terrible manner a great number of People. A hundred men, who had taken refuge in the long boat, perished in the water, the boat having upset. Life boats, sent from Egmond, saved the Captain (Spengler,) and the rest of the crew and troops on board. The ship has entirely gone to pieces. She had 1300 men on board.

Teneriffe, Nov. 12.—A most tremendous gale was experienced at this island, with a deluge of rain, on the 7th and 8th instant, and many ships in the Roads were driven ashore—among them the *Potomac*, (American,) and one vessel unknown. Buildings, Vineyards, and other valuable property, to a very large amount, were utterly destroyed—whole villages were swept into the sea by the floods, and nearly a thousand lives lost.

From the Savannah Republican.

Singular Marriage.—A gentleman aged 17, courted a lady aged 13, and it is fully believed that he continued his visits regularly once a fortnight, for 35 years, and that the time was appointed for the marriage five or six times during this period; but from some cause unknown to any person except themselves, they were not married. The time was again appointed to be on the 15th December last; the gentleman attended accordingly, but the lady sent him off as he went; she, however, in a few days, changed her notion; wrote him a note to that effect; he went to her house, taking the parson with him, and they were finally married on the 21st December last, without the knowledge of any part of the family, who were astonished on coming into the house at night, finding the couple married, and an elegant supper on the table. This shows, in part, the uncertainty of things; but he that is faithful to the end shall be saved.

What next?—A Paris Physician has invented a method of throwing light into the interior of man, so as to better understand any disease which may exist there. He has inserted fine print and read it at a distance of fifteen inches! Hudibras, if alive, might no longer say,

——"In man there are no windows
To shew what's carried on within doors."

Life is too short to be long in forming the tender and happy connexions of it.—*Sterne.*

No house is so narrow, but that a liberal mind will add to its dimensions.—*Petrarch.*

Miseries of doing business on a credit.—The moral effect upon society and some of the prominent evils which result from a system of credit, are to be the subjects of this number.

The custom gives rise to disputes in settlements of accounts, even amongst the best of citizens. All mankind being liable to err, it is nearly impossible but that mistakes should occur, and no matter how small the amount, the experience of all men will bear witness that an adjustment of such differences is not generally made satisfactory to both parties. The writer has witnessed the settlement by arbitration, of numerous cases of this kind; but in no instance have both parties been satisfied, and very seldom either. A resort to law is far less likely to effect a favorable result. The nearest neighbors and professed friends have avoided all connexion for years, in consequence of errors or mistakes in accounts. Indeed families have entered the lists against families, and the evil has become hereditary. Children have been taught to hate and despise neighboring children. The peace and harmony of whole villages has been interrupted, if not destroyed, in consequence of a system of credit. Again; those who do business upon credit are apt to delay settlements, till the memory cannot trace those circumstances which, if recollected, might lead to an amicable adjustment. Widows and orphans are too often made the victims of such remissness and gross neglect. Many estates which prove insolvent would furnish ample means to liquidate all claim and then leave a pittance for the widow and fatherless children, had the too negligent father transacted all of his business upon a cash principle.

This is a subject fraught with great interest, and is well worthy the reflection of every dispassionate reader. Again; were people to pay cash, they would expend far less. How often has the writer seen this exemplified. The person who leaves home with $5, designing to purchase that amount and no more, will often double the amount if the merchant declares his willingness to charge the Goods. My neighbor Prudence says that his bills for clothing, etc., were at least $50 per annum more when he purchased upon credit than they have been since his adoption of the cash plan. The writer can also add his own verdict in favor of this opinion.

The facilities which are afforded to those who buy upon credit, leads to a degree of extravagance in personal and family expenditures which cannot be afforded, and which keeps thousands poor through life, without their ever suspecting the cause. This leads to bankruptcy and pauperism. Persons under these circumstances, feeling themselves unable to pay their just debts, and ashamed of being dunned by creditors whose patience is exhausted, become peevish and fretful—this spoils their minds, unfits them for business, is destructive of domestic peace and happiness, the ambition is lost, and finally the miserable victim of a system of credit becomes a confirmed drunkard or an abandoned villain. In a word, after several years of experience and considerable observation, the writer is confirmed in the opinion that a large proportion of the numerous cases of bankruptcies, law suits and pauperism, grow out of the custom of doing business upon credit—and not a single instance of a man who does his business for cash, whether poor or rich (for we have some comparatively poor persons who are never in debt) high or low, who have become either desolate in their morals or the tenants of an alms house.

Reader, are you ambitious to occupy a station in life above the reach of want and misery, of contumely and reproach—a station which, while it secures a degree of independence, exalts the human character?—avoid the ruinous custom of plunging into debt. If ever you contract a debt, be certain that you have the means of payment *at the time*. If overcome by the force of custom to charge out your goods, give no credit to a stranger without security to their full value. Let the name of no idle or dissolute person find its way on your books, and by all means refuse to open an account with a careless person or a slack paymaster. In this way you may do a comparatively safe business upon credit. Still, however, it is better to pay and receive cash only. By all means, avoid all dealings with a person who neglects to settle his account at least once a year. Such persons, however honest their intentions, are highly culpable; they not only neglect their own interests, but vex and torment every *correct* dealer who has the misfortune to have accounts with them.

The disposition to charge out goods appears to be as extravagant as is the wish to take them upon credit. It is astonishing to witness the eagerness of many of our merchants and mechanics, *especially the latter*, to "Book out" their goods, even when there is no reasonable prospect of speedy or ultimate pay—as if they considered their stock of little or no value, and were tired of seeing their articles lie upon their shelves, and notwithstanding the frequent and severe losses which they sustain, they will still persist, as if seized with a degree of madness, which argues a want of capacity to transact business at all.

But however *fashionable* such a custom may be, it is very questionable whether it can in any case be founded upon upright motives. Are not such persons generally in debt for their stock of goods, and if so are they not guilty of a departure from those principles which oblige a man to avoid the hazard of another's claim upon him?—Can a man be honest who speculates with property for which he is in debt without first acquainting his creditors with the nature and hazards of the enterprize.

Female ingenuity.—We were, a few days since, shown a "*garment without a seam.*" It was a cotton *shirt*, woven complete in all its parts, with a well-formed double collar, regular gathering about the neck and wristbands, with an appearance of gussets under the arms, straps on the shoulders, &c; and, in fine, as complete, in all its parts, as the best made shirts—*with not a single seam in it!* The only parts about it that are not woven, are the buttons, which are made of linen thread, *but are woven to the garment.* This specimen of laudable ingenuity and industry, is the production of Miss *Elitha Sherrill*, who resides on the Lincoln side of the Catawba, above Beattie's Ford. It is the second or third she has woven; and we understand that she has it in view to attempt the weaving of some other garments.

Western Carolinian.

Dancing.—This is what I should call a mixed amusement. The head, the heels, the person, the looks, and a few physical sensations make up the *summum bonum* of dancing. Sometimes in persons of wit and intellect it may be made very subservient to whispers, making love, and all the manœuvering of those men who live on dying flames and reviving fires. I was once a dancer, but it was in the buoyant days of sixteen, when the bright eye of loveliness would kindle a flame in the bosom. Every one has his dancing age. Generally it ought to be in youth. I have however seen it between thirty and forty, and when such happens I can scarcely refrain from laughing, although my merriment is too often dashed with melancholy. A rage for dancing in females, continued beyond the fall of the cheek's bright tint, is too often the evidence of a small mind—a smaller heart, and perhaps a still smaller foot.

Beauty—Fancy.—It is not the personal beauty of woman that makes the most lasting impression. It may when first viewed, create a deep sensation—it may agitate the nerves—it may excite the imagination—it may touch the fancy; but if there is nothing in the mind to correspond with the fair outside how soon is beauty bereaved of its power! Three fourths of what is called youthful love are mere fancy and imagination. It is sheer delusion, which is wonderfully fitted to increase delight. All happiness is merely delusion. Our hopes and fears control our existence, and what are hopes and fears but the creatures of fancy and imagination.—*Nat. Advocate.*

A Profligate Pig.—On Tuesday a person living in Maidstone left home with his family to pick hops. Being afraid that a pig in the sty might be stolen, they transferred him to the cellar. After some time *piggy* contrived to ascend into the kitchen, and inspected the cupboard; in that he found about two pounds of bacon, which, in a most cannibal like manner he devoured. His repast soon making him thirsty, our hero, it is supposed, sought about for something to allay his thirst, and in the course of his researches he smelt something savoury in the upper regions. Accordingly he scrambled upstairs into a bedroom.—There he found wherewith to wash down the bacon, for on the floor stood several bottles of elderberry wine. "Drawing of corks" he did not understand, but in "cracking a bottle" he proved himself to be as dexterous as any *bon vivant* in the parish. But his freak now drew to a close, poor piggy got as "drunk as David's sow"—he capered about, threw down the chairs, broke the wash bason, and swallowed the soap. The last performance proved the cause of great alarm to the neighbourhood, for in the gaiety of his heart, he got up on his hind legs, and with his snout all over soap-suds, and his master's night cap on his head, looked out of the window, for the benefit of the air. Being observed, a great outcry was raised, and it was quickly rumoured that there was a mad pig *foaming at the mouth*, looking out of the window in Carey street; and the tipsy porker by all accounts certainly had a very queer look.—It was proposed to shoot him to prevent further mischief, but after much *pro* and *con* a resolute man went up, and by a little skilful manœvring popped poor piggy into a poke, brought him safely down, and he was safely deposited in his sty, without any other damage to himself than being a *little the worse for liquor.*—*Galaxy.*

False Emphasis.—A writer on English grammar gives the following example of wrong emphasis:—A clergyman, on reading the 27th verse of the 18th chap. of 1st Kings, generally placed the emphasis on the words denoted by italics—"and he spake to his sons, saying, saddle *me* the *ass*. And they saddled *him!*"

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart.

H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*

March 1. 8-tf.

From the Milton (N. C.) Gazette.

Dinner to Gen. Saunders.—It having been understood that this Congressional District was to be deprived of the services of our present Representative, by his removal from the county, a number of our citizens, on the 10th inst., gave to Gen. R. M. Saunders a Public Dinner, as a testimonial of the high estimation in which he is held by his present constituents, and as an evidence of their entire approbation of his political course whilst a member of Congress.

The Vice President of the U. States having arrived on Friday evening, the committee of arrangements addressed to him a note requesting his company on the occasion; which he accepted.

The company was numerous and respectable, and the utmost cordiality of feeling prevailed. Alex'r Henderson, Esq. officiated as President, and James Rainey, Esq. and Dr. John T. Garland as Vice Presidents. After the removal of the cloth the following toasts were given:

1. The Union of the States: Regarded as sacred and inviolable by every patriot. Let not the head and arm disagree.

2. The People: The proper repository of sovereign power.

3. Our Representative and Fellow-Citizen, R. M. Saunders: In private life endeared to us by his amiable and social virtues, and in public life entitled to our confidence and support. May his recent effort in Congress in behalf of the liberty of the Press, tend to awaken the American people to the importance of the subject.

Gen. Saunders then rose and said:

Gentlemen: The situation in which I find myself placed, surrounded by those with most of whom I have long lived on terms of intimacy and social intercourse; the occasion, and the manner in which you have been pleased to express your approbation of my public course and private conduct, is calculated to awaken the best feelings of my nature. I shall not attempt on this occasion to give vent to these feelings, as eloquence itself would fail in the expression of my gratitude—it is the language of the heart, and from the heart I thank you.

The situation of a Representative in Congress is at all times an important and responsible one—responsible alike to the constituent and his country. I have endeavored during my term of service to meet this responsibility frankly and firmly. And whilst I have looked to the approbation of the people as the highest reward, next to a clear conscience, for a faithful discharge of duty, I have endeavored to accommodate my views to what I deemed the best interest of the nation. That I have, in some degree, obtained this high meed of approbation, is evinced on this day by your kind commendation. I should now deem it criminal voluntarily to retire from the situation I have had the honor to hold, but from an imperious obligation of private duty, and the knowledge that it will be in the power of the district to select another, better qualified than myself, and equally disposed, to sustain that policy which I know will meet with their approval. The feeble effort I made on a recent occasion, in behalf of the Press, and to which you have alluded in such flattering terms, was but in unison with those who are now contending in the great cause of the people against the unhallowed purposes to which the patronage of the General Government is sought to be applied. When the freedom of the Press shall be invaded, or seduced by governmental aliment from a free and fearless discharge of duty, then indeed may patronage claim an important victory over public sentiment. But whilst I express to you the firm conviction that no means will be left unessayed by those now in authority to retain their power, I entertain the well-grounded hope, that the freemen of the nation will rise in the majesty of their strength, from the banks of the Hudson to the Rocky Mountains, and shake those from their ill-gained and abused authority, "as the lion shakes the dew-drops from his main." I trust, in such a contest, our State will be prepared for the crisis. Permit me, then, to give you as a sentiment—

The State of North Carolina: Though unassuming in her pretensions, sound in principle, and inflexible in purpose: May she, in 1828, visit upon the political conduct of the Son, the same sentence she passed upon that of the Father.

4. The Freedom of the Press: Justly esteemed the Palladium of public Liberty, secured by the Constitution of our country. May it never be controlled by Executive patronage.

5. The Constitution of the U. States: It has withstood the attempts of treason and the horrors of war. Can it bear the shock of modern construction?

6. Our distinguished guest, John C. Calhoun: The eloquent advocate and defender of the rights of his country in the late war, and the able and efficient Secretary of the War Department; malice and detraction can never depreciate such talents and such services in the estimation of his country.

On this, Mr. Calhoun remarked, that he was deeply affected by the kind expression in his favor. He felt that it was out of his power, by any expression of his gratitude, to make an adequate return. He would not attempt it, but would simply add his hope, that such would ever be his public conduct as to merit a continuance of their approbation.

That public servant but illy deserves the good opinion of his fellow-citizens, who, in any emergency, was incapable of following the dictates of duty, however great the difficulty and danger. In the present great crisis of our affairs, he, at an early period, had fixed on his course, with the settled resolution to adhere to it, with moderation, but inflexible firmness, in spite of detraction and opposition. The danger to which he exposed himself was not unforeseen, but it could only be avoided by weakly yielding to the current, or by meanly concealing his sentiments by an assumed neutrality; either of which courses he was incapable, he trusted, of adopting. If he knew himself, he would much rather sink under an honest and open attempt to maintain his sentiments, than to rise by such base and cowardly means.

One circumstance had, however, consoled him in every danger and difficulty. He stood not alone. In this great struggle in favor of principles, he found himself associated with those with whom it was his pride to act; men of the most exalted intellect and purest patriotism; men who understood profoundly, practically, and theoretically, the principles of our political institutions, and who were, with all their hearts, devoted to preserve them in their original purity. Acting with such men in such a cause, he would indeed deserve to lose what little reputation he had acquired, if he did not treat with scorn the attempts to detract from his character. He would not, by extending his remarks, intrude farther on their patience; but before he sat down, he begged leave to offer as a sentiment,

The Union of the States: Founded on the principles of reason and justice, its preservation requires an equal participation, in all its parts, of its benefits and its burthens.

7. A well organized Militia: The 8th of January, 1815, bears testimony of their efficiency and ability in defence of their country.

8. William H. Crawford: The able and incorruptible statesman, the dignified gentleman in private life.

9. Nathaniel Macon: The consistent politician—the honest man.

10. The Army and Navy: May they never forget that they are the servants and not the masters of the people.

11. Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures: The policy of our country requires that they should be placed upon the basis of fair competition.

12. The Colonial Trade with G. Britain: Neglected by the administration, our country had a right to expect of Congress its regulation and protection.

13. The Senate of the U. States: Enlightened and firm, it constitutes the balance of power between the Representative and Executive Departments of our government.

Insolvent Laws.—A final disposition, we learn, was made yesterday, in the Supreme Court, of the various questions arising under State Insolvent Laws, which have been so repeatedly argued and so long under advisement. The result is, that where the contract is made subsequent to the law, and is made between citizens of the State where the law exists, a discharge under such law is a valid defence; so also, if made with the citizen of another State, if such citizen shall chuse to sue, and the cause proceed to judgment in the Courts of the State where the law exists. But if the contract be made between a citizen of the State where the law exists and the citizen of another State, the party claiming under the contract may sue in his constitutional forum, the Courts of the United States, and a discharge under a State Insolvent Law will not bar the action. As to contracts made before the passage of such laws, our readers are aware that they are not held subject to the operation of those laws, even between citizens of the same State.

National Intelligencer.

On the road between this place and Macon, we were gratified a few days ago, in noticing the preparations making on two plantations for forming large Vineyards. The exercise of a little skill, which can be easily acquired, will enable our citizens to make in abundance, *Wine* and *Sugar* of excellent quality. We have the climate and soils adapted to the production of each of those valuable articles, and none will better reward the industry of the cultivator. We should rejoice to see some portion of the labour bestowed on cotton, more profitably employed on other objects.—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

Duelling.—It would be well for society if all duellists were as pertinacious in their opinions as the gentlemen named below. Dr. Akenside, the celebrated Poet, challenged a member of the Bar named Ballow, to mortal combat, but they did not get into the field, for one would not consent to fight in the morning, and the other was equally determined not to do so in the evening. The one wished to fall in a blaze of glory, mingled with the brilliant rays of the rising sun; and the other, with an equal degree of poetic feeling, thought the shades of evening more congenial to the hour of dissolution. Had either yielded the point, the votaries of taste and genius might never have enjoyed the delight of perusing the Pleasures of Imagination—a work which will charm and instruct mankind through every age.—*Ral. Register.*

The New York American says, "The discussion of the Morgan mystery, (for so we must call it,) has been introduced into the Legislature. We are quite without the means of making up any opinion on the subject. On the one hand Brant, the Indian Chief, who, according to the story, had been applied to in Canada, to put Morgan out of the way, denies any knowledge of the matter, and the spots of blood said to exist in the magazine of Fort Niagara, (a dismantled work,) and supposed to indicate the whereabouts of Morgan's murder, are not now to be found. On the other hand, several respectable individuals are lying in close jail, in Canandagua, for assisting in the abduction and concealment of Morgan, and it is so decidedly their interest, as well as that of the whole masonic fraternity, who labor under the most odious reproaches in relation to this affair, to produce Morgan, if alive, or at least to explain his absence, that their failure to do so, leaves room for the worst apprehensions.

Whatever be the truth in this case should, if possible, be speedily got at; for a very serious excitement, which daily increases, pervades the western part of the State, and will now probably reach the Legislature."

Matrimony.—A great proportion of the wretchedness which has often embittered married life I am persuaded has originated in the negligence of *trifles*. Connubial happiness is a thing of too fine a texture to be handled roughly. It is a sensitive plant, which will not even bear the touch of unkindness; a delicate flower, which indifference will chill, and suspicion blast. It must be watered with showers of tender affection, and expanded with the impregnable barrier of unshaken confidence. Thus matured, it blooms with fragrance in every season of life, and sweetens even the loneliness of declining years.

FOREIGN.

New York, March 11.

The ship James Monroe, Captain Skidmore, which arrived on Saturday afternoon, sailed from Havre on the 4th ult. Capt S. brought no loose papers, but we received from our correspondent a small file of Paris papers to the 31st January inclusive. The only article of any importance is one from the frontiers of Russia, under date of January 12, copied from the *Gazette d'Augbourg*, which is as follows: "The delay of M. de Rebeaupierre, in departing for Constantinople, gives rise to many conjectures. It is well known that this personage should now be engaged with Mr. Stratford Canning in the discussion of the question relative to the pacification of Greece. It is, moreover, very natural that this delay should excite attention, since the maxims advanced on the 12th of December last by Mr. Canning in Parliament, have caused an unfavorable impression at St. Petersburg, and the Emperor Nicholas has addressed to all the Courts of the Continent a manifesto, inviting them to make common cause against the British Cabinet, to prevent, in future, offences of this nature. It is added, on what authority we do not know, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has determined not to treat with Mr. Canning in future, if he be not more explicit. This intelligence wants confirmation. As to the question respecting Greece, a misunderstanding between the Courts of England and Russia would be very unfortunate, and would leave but little hope of the prompt settlement of the affairs of the Greeks, even if M. de Rebeaupierre should proceed to Constantinople."

It is stated that the Spanish troops encamped on the frontiers of Portugal, are kept under the most strict discipline, and that orders have been given to disarm all Portuguese who may pass the frontiers, and send them sixty leagues into the interior of Spain. It is also asserted that Spain will declare war against England, the moment the British troops should violate the Spanish Territory.

New York, March 13.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Robert Fulton, packet ship, we have London papers to the 7th ult. inclusive, and Liverpool of the 9th.

They establish, as it seems to us, the certainty, that the peace of Europe will be preserved. The Portuguese rebels have melted away, after a first defeat by Portuguese troops, unaided by British arms. The Marquis of Chaves is said to have retired wounded into Spain: and the London Courier of the 6th, after a gratulating strain of remarks upon the decision and promptness of Mr. Canning's conduct, says, "what remains to be done will be accomplished, without firing a single English musket."

The French funds continued to rise steadily, and every thing gives assurance of undisturbed peace.

A curious question of "etiquette," has arisen at the French Court, which threatens serious and almost national consequences. The Ambassador of the Emperor of Austria, M. d'Appony, has been instructed to refuse to recognize the titles of the old Marshals of Bonaparte, derived from conquered places now within the rule of Austria; and instead, therefore, of addressing the Marshals, Soloi, Oudinot, and Marmont, as Dukes of Dalmatia, Reggio, and Ragusa, he calls them Dukes Soult, Oudinot, and Marmont. The Marshals have complained to the King, and threatened the Ambassador. Old Oudinot threatens to run his sword through the Austrian, and Soult sent him word, that "in whatever place he meets with M. d'Appony, the Duke of Dalmatia *will have great pleasure* in giving to M. d'Appony *unequivocal proofs* of what he thinks concerning him." The whole subject had been brought under the notice of the Chamber of Deputies, and there is no saying what great events may from these trifling causes spring.

Mr. Vice President Calhoun's call for investigation, is noticed at length in the London papers.

The Duke of York's will has been proved in Doctor's Commons, and the Executors have sworn the effects to be under £180,000. He desires his just debts and funeral expenses to be paid without delay, and expresses a confident hope that his property is sufficient to discharge them.

The King has expressed his determination to pay such debts of the Duke of York, as the property and effects of the late Duke might not liquidate. The whole amount of debts is about £300,000—of property about £160,000.

The Duke's stud of horses were sold at Tattersall's on the 5th, and brought 7230 guineas. His celebrated horse Moses was sold for 1000 guineas to the Duke of Richmond.

A prosecution has, it appears, been issued by the Crown, against Mr. Shiel, for the treasonable and seditious tendency of the speech, uttered by him about a fortnight ago, on the subject of foreign invasion.

London, February 6.

At a late hour yesterday morning, we received two expresses from Paris, bringing the papers of Friday and Saturday, and the Etoile, dated Sunday. The whole tenor of the advices from Spain and Portugal, proves that every thing is rapidly approaching to a satisfactory conclusion. Our next intelligence direct from Lisbon, will doubtless put us in possession of intelligence of a much more decisive character. The rebels, broken and dispirited, were flying in every direction. The Marquis de Chaves had sought refuge in Spain. According to one account he had reached Salamanca wounded. The Marchioness, his wife, had repaired to Madrid. He was the centre of the Anti-Constitutional party, and the total dispersion of the forces he had collected, is decisive of the contest. The minor leaders of rebellion would naturally seek their own safety in flight or submission, after he had been driven from the field. The Spanish Government too, by the course of events in Portugal, is left without a motive to continue its aggressive policy; and we may, therefore, reckon upon that sort of good faith which is produced by necessity on the one hand, and by the extinction of hope on the other.

It is evident the Ministers do not intend to send more troops to Portugal at present, as three transports, lately arrived at Portsmouth from the West Indies, have been discharged on their arrival.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Thursday, February 8.

We have experienced a steady demand this week from the trade, and although there is no reduction in prices actually quoted, some very low sales have been made. The imports are light, being only 1630 bales from America. The sales amount to 10,000 bales. There will be offered by auction to-morrow, at the public sale room, 1500 bags Uplands, and 400 bales of Bengal cotton.

FROM LISBON.

Charleston, March 17.

The ship *St. Peter*, arrived at this port, left Lisbon on the 28th January; at which time the utmost tranquility prevailed in Portugal. There had been some fighting on the Frontiers of Spain early in that month, but the prompt arrival of eight or ten thousand British troops, had put a stop to hostilities, and quieted the differences of the contending factions in that country.

Europe.—The Editor of the *Baltimore Patriot* has been favored with the following interesting extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, (who has the best means of acquiring the most correct information,) to his friend in Baltimore, dated 26th January:—Whether his predictions are well founded or not must soon be realized.

"My unconquerable persuasion is, that War must break out ere long, and that France and England must be the parties.—Every effort will be made by England to involve us some way or other. *I know*, that a policy to this effect has been agreed and laid down in England several years ago, as the policy to be observed with respect to us, whenever any new war should occur. There was a policy adopted then, and it will be followed, not to allow us to enjoy a profitable neutrality, and to re-become the factors of the world. They will move every spring to deprive us of another indefinite term of progressive, unexampled prosperity. They will not allow a renewal of Jonathan's thrifty, nourishing system of paddling his own canoe, and picking up grists all over the mill-ponds of the world, and of effecting in some 20 years, what other nations have required centuries to accomplish. I tell you my good friend *I know this.* England will have enough on her hands in Europe, and I shall not be surprised, if, under her present pressure, she may not be in earnest in accommodating every cause of difference with the U. States—indeed I have some reason to believe that she will.

"There must be war—all Europe is alive for it—especially the French; they are indignant at Mr. Canning's audacious, language in his afterwards subdued and mitigated speech. The English are detested every where on the continent, and no where more than in Portugal. The Portuguese ask the British officers, what the devil brought you here? Who wants the English to be meddling in our affairs? You must be assured that the Portuguese neither understand nor want Don Pedro's Constitution. The English are as well aware of that as are the French or Spaniards. Again I say, there will be war."

We have been favored (says the Nat. Int.) with the perusal of a Letter from General LAFAYETTE, to a gentleman in this city, dated 1st January, 1827, from which we translate the following extract:

"I am occupying myself now, more than ever, in Agriculture, and the arrangement of my retreat, particularly in improving my farm, which is a very fine one. We entertain many friends; and it is a great pleasure to us to receive the visits of Americans. It is, also, with pain, that we have seen adopted, in this respect, a kind of discretion, which is so much the more ill placed, as, in my confidence in our American friends, I am without ceremony towards them, and change none of my ordinary habits. It is to me a pleasing thought, that my house, under the invocation of the flag of the United States, is regarded as their *Home.* I was much grieved to perceive, a few days since, in the American papers, a letter, written no doubt with good intentions, and in the most friendly style, but in which, besides some inaccuracies of little importance, the opinion is expressed, that I am tormented by pecuniary demands on the part of travellers from the United States—which, I assure you, is a great error."

The Great Duke of Marlborough.—The celebrated Lord Bath used to tell the following story of the wonderful avarice of this great man:—Himself and his brother, General Pulteney, who had been Aid-de-Camp to the Duke in Flanders, were playing at cards at a house in Bath, at that time known by the name of Westgate House, and which then happened to be the lodgings of Lord Bath. The Duke had lost some money, and on going away desired General Pulteney to lend him sixpence to pay his chair hire. This he of course did, and when the Duke had left the room, Lord Bath said to his brother, "I would venture any sum now that the Duke goes home on foot.—Do pray follow him out." The General followed him, and to his astonishment saw him walk home to his lodgings.

A respectable and numerous meeting has just been held in Petersburg, to promote the election of Gen. Jackson as President. A committee of correspondence was appointed to co-operate with other committees.

By late information from [illegible] apprehend that the Agent [illegible] but little difficulty in negotia[illegible] lance of land to which Geor[illegible] titled, beyond the limits of th[illegible]

Milledgeville

It is highly creditable to the U. S. Military Academy at [illegible] that they collected among t[illegible] sum of five hundred and fifte[illegible] remitted to the Chairman of [illegible] lief Committee in New York, [illegible] tion on their part, to the Pun[illegible] ject. "Sympathising as muc[illegible] says the letter of the Cadets [illegible] ferings of that gallant People [illegible] has been limited alone by ou[illegible] ces. Such as it is, we place i[illegible] posal, with the hope that it m[illegible] and *promptly* invested for the[illegible]

The following anecdote is [illegible] new Philadelphia Quarterly [illegible] American Biography, from [illegible] taken, contains a number of i[illegible] cidents and characters.

When the British Army [illegible] of Philadelphia, Gen. Howe's [illegible] were in Second street, the four[illegible] Spruce, in a house which was [illegible] pied by Gen. Cadwallader. D[illegible] site, resided William and Ly[illegible] members of the society of Fri[illegible] perior officer of the British ar[illegible] to be the adjutant general, fix[illegible] of their chambers, a back room [illegible] conference, and two of them fr[illegible] there, with fire and candles in c[illegible] ation. About the 2d of Decem[illegible] jutant general told Lydia that t[illegible] in the room at 7 o'clock, and [illegible] and that they wished the fam[illegible] early to bed; adding, that whe[illegible] going away they would call her [illegible] out, and extinguish their fire a[illegible] She accordingly sent all the fa[illegible] but as the officer had been so pa[illegible] curiosity was excited.

She took off her shoes, and put h[illegible] key-hole of the conclave, and o[illegible] order read for all the British troo[illegible] out late in the evening of the [illegible] attack General Washington's [illegible] encamped at White Marsh. [illegible] this she returned to her chamber [illegible] down. Soon after, the officers [illegible] the door, but she rose only a[illegible] summons, having feigned her[illegible] Her mind was so much agitated, [illegible] this moment she could neither eat [illegible] supposing it to be in her power [illegible] lives of thousands of her fellow co[illegible] but not knowing how she was to [illegible] information to General Washi[illegible] daring to confide it to her husb[illegible] time left, however, was short. S[illegible] ly determined to make her way [illegible] possible, to the American outp[illegible] informed her family, that as she w[illegible] of flour, she would go to Fra[illegible] some; her husband insisted that s[illegible] take the servant maid with her, [illegible] surprise she positively refused. [illegible] access to Gen. Howe, and soli[illegible] he readily granted, a pass th[illegible] British troops on the lines. La[illegible] bag at the mill, she hastened to[illegible] American lines, and encountered [illegible] way an American Lieutenant Col[illegible] of the light horse, who, with so[illegible] men, was on the look out for info[illegible] He knew her, and inquired where [illegible] going? she answered, in quest of [illegible] an officer in the American Army, a[illegible] ed the colonel to alight and walk [illegible] He did so, ordering his troops to [illegible] sight. To him she disclosed her se[illegible] ter having obtained from him a sole[illegible] mise never to betray her individu[illegible] her life might be at stake with the [illegible]

He conducted her to a house [illegible] hand, directed something for her to [illegible] hastened to head quarters, when he [illegible] Gen. Washington acquainted with [illegible] had heard. Washington made, of co[illegible] preparation for baffling the medita[illegible] prise. Lydia returned home with h[illegible] sat up alone to watch the movement[illegible] British troops; heard their footste[illegible] when they returned, in a few days a[illegible] not dare to ask a question, though so[illegible] to learn the event. The next even[illegible] Adjutant General came in, and req[illegible] her to walk up to his room, as he wi[illegible] put some questions. She followed [illegible] terror; when he locked the door and [illegible] her, with an air of mystery, to be s[illegible] she was sure that she was either sus[illegible] or had been betrayed. He inquired e[illegible] whether any of her family were up t[illegible] night he and the other officer met; s[illegible] him that they all retired at eight o'[illegible] He observed, "I know *you* were asle[illegible] I knocked at your chamber door [illegible] times before you heard me; I am e[illegible] at a loss to imagine who gave G[illegible] Washington information of our in[illegible] attack, unless the walls of the house [illegible] speak. When we arrived near W[illegible] Marsh, we found all their cannon mou[illegible] and the troops prepared to receive us, a[illegible] have marched back like a parcel of fool[illegible]

Suiting the action to the word.—In a re[illegible] trial for assault and battery in Pennsylv[illegible] the counsel for the defendant asked on[illegible] the witnesses, a stout athletic man, to [illegible] scribe the manner in which the pla[illegible] was assaulted; when he immediately t[illegible] hold of the counsel by the collar, and [illegible] him a tremendous shaking, to the no s[illegible] amusement of the judges, spectators [illegible] who were convulsed with laughter.

Bad Things.—An unfaithful servant[illegible] smoky house, a stumbling horse, a scol[illegible] wife, an aching tooth, an empty purse, [illegible] undutiful child, an incessant talker, [illegible] that break through enclosures, a dull ra[illegible] and a pimpled face, a long story, musketo[illegible] bed bugs, and dandies.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 22, 1827.

The new Board of Internal Improvements, consisting of Gov. Burton, (President,) Gen. James McKay, Gen. Cadwallader Jones, and David Clark, Esq., is to meet in this town to-morrow.

An error occurred in part of our last week's papers, in the names of the County Officers appointed at the late term of the County Court of Cumberland; in consequence of which we now publish them correctly, viz: Col. JOHN BLACK Sheriff; Col. DANIEL McLEAN County Trustee; JONATHAN EVANS, JOHN A. CAMERON, and JOHN HODGE, Committee of Finance.

Colonial Trade.—The President of the U. States has issued his Proclamation, declaring, "that the trade and intercourse authorised by the act of Parliament of the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and the British Colonial Ports enumerated in the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1823, have been, and are, upon and from the 1st day of December, 1826," "prohibited." We believe this prohibition extends to trade, *by sea*, with any port or place in the Provinces of Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the islands of Newfoundland, St. John's, or Cape Breton, the Islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, the islands called Caicos, or any other port or place in any island, colony, territory, or possession, under the dominion of Great Britain, in the West Indies or on the Continent of America, South of the Southern boundary of the United States.

Messrs. Cambreleng and Forsyth, of the House of Representatives, the former from New York and the latter from Georgia, passed through town on Monday morning, bound south.

Minister to Colombia.—It is possible that the reader may not have noticed the omission of the President to nominate, during the late session, a Minister to the Republic of Colombia, in place of the late Mr. Anderson; nor should we have thought of it but for some hints of the singular means by which the Executive aims to carry its point in giving this important appointment to a particular friend. Among the nominations made to and confirmed by the Senate on the last day of the Session, is that of "Beaufort T. Watts, to be Charge des Affaires to the Republic of Colombia, *during the absence of a Minister.*" This Mr. Watts has acted as Charge since the death of Mr. Anderson, but had, we learn, previous to his nomination to the Senate, requested leave to resign and return to the United States, in consequence of ill health It is therefore not a little little surprising that the President should have nominated him instead of a successor, when the notification of his appointment will probably be accompanied, if it be not preceded by the permission to return. But the matter is well understood at Washington. It is only a little manœuvre to get a friend into a snug office. A nomination of this friend would have been made to the Senate, had there been a hope of its confirmation; but, well knowing that it would not go down with the Senate, the President forebore to make any nomination. Before the next session, however, he may appoint his favorite, fit him out with the $18,000 of salary and outfit, in perfect security of his retaining the place; for, besides the disinclination to eject the incumbent of office, the $18,000 would be lost by it, and the object, probably, not effected, for the President might again defeat it by the same process.

For the facts stated above, we have good authority, and the inferences we think fairly deducible from them. For their correctness we shall rely upon the return of Mr. Watts and the appointment of a Minister before the next session of Congress. If such be the means which a President will condescend to employ to carry a point, and defeat one of the plainest and most necessary powers of the Senate, it would be better at once to give him a *carte blanche*, to make all appointments without consulting the Senate, and save him from a resort to such unworthy shifts.

Gen. Saunders & Mr. Wright—The speech of Mr. W. which gave offence to Gen. S., is published in a late National Intelligencer.—Among many personal remarks, calculated to provoke the General, are the following questions, "which he might answer or not, as it suited him."—

"How many wire drawers and managers were about him at the time, and immediately before he delivered his last speech? how many contributors of private scandal did he solicit, and receive aid from, in collecting materials for that speech? And, making all due allowance for the extraordinary zeal of a new convert to the cause of the Military Chief, I leave it to him, also, to say, how many times, in the lobby that surrounds us, pending the Presidential election in this House, he besought the friends of Mr. Clay, if they could not vote for Mr. Crawford, the lowest of the three candidates returned, to save his friends, and to save the country, from the violence, misrule, and ruin, that would follow the elevation of the candidate he now so much admires? I leave it to him also to answer, if he did not come here even at the commencement of this session, with no unfriendly feeling for the Administration, and how far a vacant Solicitor General's Office in North Carolina, and a certain state of political feeling in those possessing the power of appointing to that office, has operated to quicken his zeal and influence his conduct in bringing forward and advocating his resolution."

We are at a loss to understand the inuendo intended by the last question. There neither is nor has been for many years, any vacancy in the Solicitor General's office in this State.

After leaving Washington, Gen. Saunders addressed a note to the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer, of which we subjoin the material part. It is dated, "Steam Boat Mount Vernon, Friday Night, March 2."

"When I first submitted the resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for the information desired, I confined myself strictly to the improper course, which, in my estimation, had been pursued, without reflecting upon the private conduct or character of any one. I was replied to by several gentlemen, and amongst others, by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Buckner.) In my rejoinder, I used an expression relative to him, which he seemed to consider as implying doubt of his willingness to meet a foreign or domestic enemy. I repeated what I had said, so as to leave no doubt of my meaning. What he said in reply, as to his "disposition to meet danger, when put to the test, by any one," I did not deem it of a character, requiring any particular notice at my hands. If I had so considered it, or if it had been so considered by others, whose opinions I hold in respect, as falling from a man responsible for what he said, and I had suffered it to pass, and should then notice any thing personal from the *member* from Ohio, I should deserve the epithet of the meanest paltroon in existence. I do not now propose to notice that member, farther than what may be necessary to my own character for consistency and for truth. I could not speak of the member from Ohio, as language has no term of reproach, the mind no ideas of contempt, sufficiently strong, to express my opinion of such a character. He was pleased to say, I had become "a new convert to the cause of General Jackson," and asked, in the same breath, "if a certain Solicitor Generalship had not become vacant in North Carolina?" I supported the election of William H. Crawford, before the People, and opposed that of Andrew Jackson, as they were then considered rivals. I voted for Mr. Crawford in the House of Representatives. But from the time it was known the election was to devolve upon the House, up to its final decision, that any one ever heard me say, that I could, under any circumstances, be brought to vote for Mr. Adams, is utterly untrue. I had expressed myself freely, and without reserve, before the People of my own District, on all occasions of which I spoke of him publicly: that I considered him a political apostate, undeserving the confidence of the American People. As to the office of Solicitor General, I know not from whom the member received the intimation, as having the least influence upon my conduct. If he received it from any one of the delegation from that State—If there be any one of them, who could hold friendly communion with such a person, and he will avow himself, I will place upon his forehead a mark, which he will find it difficult to remove. The office referred to, is not, and has not been vacant. If it was, and I was disposed to sell myself, I should not go to the Legislature of North Carolina to find a market, but should have sought one nearer at hand, to reward my apostacy. So much for the consistency of my conduct."

While on the subject, we cannot do better than to annex the remarks of Major Noah, of the N. Y. Enquirer, on the correspondence between Gen. Saunders and Mr. Wright:

"Brevity is the soul of wit," and we do not know any reason why it should not be the soul of challenges. This correspondence is very brief and delectable. But we think Mr. Wright is wrong, in spite of his name. Gen. Saunders asks him a civil question, and at the same time gives him a piece of very important information, to wit: that the bearer of his note is a Mr. Archer. (There is, however, something like menace in this. We should not ourselves, like to receive a challenge through the hands of an archer.) Then Mr. Wright informs the General in the politest phrase, that his note "is of a character that requires no answer." Here again he is wrong, for the essential object of that note was to *require* an answer. But the General in his second epistle speaks out plainly and hostilely. Mr. Wright, however, has his excuse *pat*, and says that the original note was so passing "*rude*" as to forbid his going out to be shot at. Which is as much as to say—"if you had asked me *civilly*, I should have had no objection to receive a bullet in the thorax, but I have no notion of being rufiled and then riddled." We admit the prudence and ingenuity of this get off, but we cannot understand its gallantry. How the affair is to end is yet in the clouds. Both gentlemen reside at a distance from Washington, and it is matter of much doubt whether they go to their homes in the mail-stage or *post* it. We would recommend *posting* to both.

Caucusing.—The National Intelligencer, in one of its articles on the "Signs of the Times," gives the following as the rumor of the day. We hope it is not true.

"It is due to the frankness of these strictures, that we should keep nothing back from our readers. We are far from being disposed to draw, from facts which are known, any inferences which they do not warrant. Still less shall we state as fact, any thing which we do not personally know. We wish, therefore, to be distinctly understood as giving no authority of ours to what rumor says, when we state it as a common report, that a regular weekly Caucus was held, during the last session, and particularly during the latter part of it, composed of Members of the Opposition, at which some one of the number presided and another acted as Secretary; that, when thus formally organized, public questions were there discussed, with reference to their political expediency, and their bearing on the Presidential election; and that regular votes were taken, the whole body considering itself bound by the decisions of the major part of it. We shall not pretend to name the place of meeting, much less the number or names of those who attended. It is said, however, that all these particulars are susceptible of proof. Nevertheless, if Mr. BENTON, Mr. DICKERSON, Mr. ROWAN, or any other of the respectable gentlemen who belong to the party, will give his word of honor that no such meetings were held at any time during the session, or for any purpose, we shall with heartfelt pleasure contradict the whole story, and vindicate the Opposition from so gross a calumny as, if false, this would be."

Green Peas were sold in the Charleston Market on the 10th inst., at $1 50 a peck.

The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned on Friday to the next Term in course, having decided and dismissed, in all, 77 causes, leaving on the Docket, for next Term, 109 causes.

A definition.—A Scotch blacksmith being asked the meaning of *metaphysics*, explained it as follows: "When the party who listens dinna ken what the party who speaks means, and the party who speaks dinna ken what he means himself—That is metaphysics.

COMMUNICATED.

Died, at the residence of Dr. Robinson, in the vicinity of this town, on Tuesday morning last, in the 18th year of his age, OLIVER PEARCE, son of the late Nathan Pearce. The sudden death of this promising youth is well calculated to produce emotions in the human bosom that cannot be soon forgotten. In his death we behold the uncertainty of human life; a youth just rising to manhood suddenly removed; like a flower withering in the bud he has fallen. His surviving relatives will find consolation in the recollection, that during his short stay amongst them his character and disposition were such as to gain him the esteem and affection of every one. His death will be much regretted by the young men with whom he usually associated.

Thanks be to God, whose faithful love
Hath called another to his breast,
Translated him to joys above,
To mansions of eternal rest. G.

DIED,

In Orange county, on the 26th ult. Martha Allison, aged one hundred years.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Alpha, Pierce, Matanzas.
Brig Halcyon, Moore, New York.
Schr. Hussar, Way, Charleston.
Brig Amstel, Vinson, St. Jago.
Brig Flamingo, Thomas, Porto Rico.
Sloop Eagle, Churchill, Charleston.
Brig Hiram, Hibberts, Porto Cavello.
Schr. Washington, Andrews, New York.
Schr. Success, Hallowell, Charleston.

CLEARED,

Brig Rambler, Upton, Cayenne.
Brig Elizabeth, Lane, Martinique,
Schr. Neptune, Higgins, Gaudaloupe.
Schr. Helena, Witman, Matanzas.
Schr. Regulator, Eaton, Charleston.

Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber on the night of the 24th February last, a roan *HORSE*, with a flax mane and tail, a large ball face, all four feet white, and shod before: has a large lump on his back occasioned by a hurt, and on close examination, will find a black spot on his rump. Any person who will deliver the said horse to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.

J. BLANKS, Tom's Creek, Richland, S. C.

March 17. 11-3w.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quan'y rated.*	*From D.C.*	*To D.C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	4	5
Brandy, Cogniac -	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple -	do	45	50
Peach -	do	60	75
Bacon -	lb	7	8
Beeswax - -	do	26	27
Butter - -	do	15	20
Bagging - -	yard	20	25
Coffee, Prime Green -	lb	19	
2d & 3d qual. -	do	16	18
Candles, Mould -	do	15	17½
Spermaceti, -	do		34
Cotton - -	100lbs	8	8 75
Corn - -	bushel	70	75
Copperas - -	100lbs		5
Flax - -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough -	bushel		90
Flour, Superfine -	barrel	6	6 50
Fine -	do	5	6
Fish, Herrings (none) -	do		
Mackerel -	do	5 50	6
Mullet -	do	4 50	5
Feathers - -	lb	25	30
Gin, Holland -	gallon	90	1 25
Country -	do	43	45
Ginger - -	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 -	50 feet	4	5
10 by 12 -	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres, -	lb		
West India, -	do		
Iron - -	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal -	lb	3	3 50
Flotant -	do	2 75	3
Lime - -	cask	2 25	2 50
Lard - - -	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting -	do	30	35
Sole -	do	28	30
Bridle -	side	3	4
Lead, Bar -	lb	9	10
Logwood - -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses - -	gallon	32	35
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	7	8
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles - -	1000	1 50	2
Oats, - -	bushel	50	55
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	18	20
Linseed -	gallon	80	1
Pork - -	barrel		10
Pepper - -	lb	20	22
Pimento - -	do	30	
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's -	Keg	7 50	8
Others -	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead -	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1	1 25
Wind. Island -	do	70	80
New England -	do	50	
Rice - -	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags - -	lb	2	6
Shot - -	Bag	2 75	
Sugar, Mus. Prime -	100 lb	11	12
Common -	do	9	10
Loaf -	lb	20	
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel	85	90
Turks Island, } -	do	75	80
St. Ubes, &c. } -			
Salts, Epsom -	lb	25	30
Glauber -	do	6	7
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	18
German -	do	17	18
Salt-petre - -	do	12	15
Tallow - -	do	10	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp. -	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson -	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf -	100 lb	3 25	3 50
Manufactured -	do	5	20
Tin, ⅓ x - -	box	16	18
Verdigris - -	lb	65	
Wheat - -	bushel	1	1 10
Whiskey - -	gallon	45	50
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 25	1 50
Port -	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga -	do	80	

Sugar & Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE GLASGOW,

23 hhds. prime retailing SUGAR, and
25 bbls. green COFFEE.

WILLKINGS & CO.

In Store—Molasses, Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Madeira and Malaga Wine, Cherry Bounce, and Cordials.—ALSO,—an invoice of Domestic Goods, consisting of white and colored Cottons, Bed Ticking, &c. &c.

March 22. 11tf.

Trust Sale.

PURSUANT to the provisions of two Deeds of Trust, executed by William L. McNeill, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 12th day of April next, the following *REAL ESTATE:*

Lot and Improvements on North side of Hay Street, lately occupied as the PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Lot with Warehouse thereon, on a 50 ft. street, in rear of the Store now occupied by Hall & Johnson.

Lot and Improvements on Hillsborough Street, fronting on said Street 238 feet, lately occupied by James Martine.

Lot with three story Brick Tenement thereon, on the North side of Hay street, West of John M. Dobbin's dwelling house and now occupied by Edward Webster. Terms made known at sale.

JOHN W. WRIGHT, *Trustee.*

Fayetteville, March 21, 1827. 11-ts.

Valuable Property for Sale
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the 12th April next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale) that valuable Estate

The Wharf and Warehouses in Campbellton, at present used by Steam Boat Company.

Also,

That elegant HOUSE and LOT the late residence of William L. McNeill, on Haymount, at present occupied by Judge Toomer.—*Also*, about forty acres LAND adjoining, on the North side of same.

Also, 135 Shares Steam Boat Stock.

The above property was conveyed by William L. McNeill, to secure a debt due the United States Bank.

☞Terms liberal, will be made known at sale.

J. W. SANDFORD, *Trustee.*

March 22. 11-ts.

Trust Sale.

WILL be sold at Auction, on the 12th of April next, (if not disposed of at private sale before that time)

The HOUSE and LOT on Bow Street, formerly known as the Old Post Office, and at present occupied by Doctor F. J. Cutlar, conveyed by William L. McNeill, in trust to secure a debt at Bank. Terms liberal, to be made known at the sale.

CHAS. DEWEY, Cashier, } *Trustee.*

Fayetteville, March 21, 1827. 11-ts.

DOCTOR T. MASON,
Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he will practice in the line of his profession, viz:—will set, clean, and whiten teeth, plug those which are hollow and preserve them from aching; extract teeth, roots or stumps; file and separate those which are decaying, and cure the scurvey.—Ladies can be attended to at their own residences. Dr. M. may be found at the Lafayette Hotel.

Dr. M. keeps on hand an excellent tooth powder, which strengthens weak or diseased gums, and makes the teeth white and smooth without injuring the enamel. Many ladies and gentlemen in various Towns and Cities who have used this powder, have borne ample testimony in behalf of its merits.

March 21, 1827.—11tf.

Patent Grist Mill.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters Patent for his improvement in the Grist Mill, informs the public that he will dispose of individual rights, or rights for Counties or States, on terms that will enable the purchaser to make a profit on their purchase. The stones of his Mill running in counter directions, renders it obvious that it creates less friction and gains more action with a small power than can be obtained by any other invention. He will have one in complete operation in Greensboro', in a few days. BENJAMIN OVERMAN.

Greensborough, N. C. March 17, 1827. 11-3w.

Splendid Lotteries.

Union Canal Lottery, 27th Class,

To be drawn on Wednesday next.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	20,000 is	$20,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,945	2,945
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
20		250	5,000
31		100	3,100
102		50	5,100
102		20	2,040
1,632		10	16,320
11,475		5	57,375
13,395 Prizes, }			$136,880
20,825 Blanks, }			

34,220 Tickets,

Whole Tickets $5. *Shares in proportion.*

Virginia State Lottery, 6th Class,

Will be drawn on the 25th of April next.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1	do	4,000	4,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,564	1,564
5		1,000	5,000
10		500	5,000
20		200	4,000
45		100	4,500
102		50	5,100
102		20	2,040
1632		8	13,056
11475		4	45,900

13,395 Prizes, $102,660

20,825 Blanks,....34,220 Tickets.

Whole Tickets $4; *Halves* 2; *Quarters* $1.

††Orders from the country, (free of postage) will meet with prompt attention if addressed to

Yates & McIntyre,

RALEIGH or FAYETTEVILLE.

☞Tickets in all the Northern Lotteries of respectability, can be had at the Northern prices at either of our offices for Georgia, North or South Carolina Bank Notes, and the Prizes of those lotteries always received in payment for tickets, or the cash paid for them on demand. *March* 21.

Breast-Pin Lost.

Sunday evening last, in Dick, Person, Harnett, a large round Gold Breast-Pin, with Pearl. The finder will be rewarded, by leaving it with the Editor.

THE DRAWING OF THE
Union State Lottery, No. 10,
No. 7681 is entitled to a prize of $10 000,
Tickets ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are
entitled to $2 each

The numbers were drawn from the wheel
of the
Union State Lottery—6th Class.
No. 39—1—44—16—26—25.
The prizes are respectfully requested
to have the cash, or renew their prizes
as soon before the public. (See advertisement.)

YATES & McINTYRE,
Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.

POETRY.

SMILES.

From the Poems of the late Mrs. Radcliffe.

It is a smile—a fleeting smile,
Like a faint gleam through Autumn's shade,
That softly, sweetly did beguile,
As it around her dimples played.

What are smiles, and whence their sway,
Smiles that o'er the features stealing,
To the gazer's heart convey
All the varied world of feeling?
What are smiles?

Do they dwell in beauty's eye?
No! nor in her playing cheek,
Nor in her wavy lip—though nigh
Seems the glancing charm they seek!
Where do they dwell?

Where!—Their home is in the mind:
Smiles are light—the light of the soul!
Light of many tints combined,
And of strong and sure control.
Smiles are light.

There's a smile—the smile of joy,
Bright as glance of May's fresh morn;
And one that gleams but to destroy—
'Tis the blighting smile of scorn.

There is a smile of glow-worm hue,
That glimmers not near scenes of folly;
Pale and strange and transient too—
The smile of awful melancholy!

Like to the sad and silvery showers
Falling in an April sun,
Is the smile that pity pours
O'er the deed that fate has done.

Dear is friendship's meeting look:
As moonlight on a sleeping vale,
Soothing those the sun forsook,
So does that o'er care prevail.

THE SAILOR'S DEPARTURE.

O, fresh blows the gale o'er the wide manthing ocean,
And proudly the frigate repels the white foam;
And high beats my heart with tumultuous emotion,
On leaving, for fortune, my dear native home.

Perhaps for the last time, my father has blest me,
I see his white locks, and the tear on his cheek;
And my mother—how close to her bosom she press'd me,
And kiss'd me, and sobb'd, as her kind heart would break.

I may roam through the wide world, and friendship may court me,
And love on my heart its soft characters trace,
But ne'er can affection lend aught to support me
So sacred—so pure as that parting embrace.

Friends and protectors! when dangers surround me,
When pleasure, when wealth spread their lures for my fame,
That moment's good angel shall hover around me,
To chase every thought would dishonor your name.

School.

MISS S. P. RICHARDS will continue her School through the Season. The next quarter will commence on the first Monday in April. The following Branches will be taught:

Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar & Composition, History and Natural Philosophy.
Ornamental Branches taught, if required.
Rates for tuition at the usual price.

A few Young Ladies (from the country) can be accommodated with board at the house of Mr. Barnum Beach, where strict attention will be paid to their manners and behaviour.

Fayetteville, March 14.—10 6t

The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette.
No. VI—MARCH, 1827.
Published by Bowles & Dearborn, Boston, and G. & C. Carvill, New York.
CONTENTS.

Review.—Mrs. Heman's Poems; Good's Book of Nature; Notes on Colombia; Winthrop's History of New England.
Miscellany—Micromegas.
Original Poetry—The Stars, a Poetic Meditation; The Parting; The Bride; Sonnet; On the Death of Miss M. A. B*****k; The raising of Lazarus.
Critical Notices.—Intelligence.—New Publications.

The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette is published every month. Each number contains 80 pages 8vo. making two volumes a year of 480 pages each. The annual subscription price is *five dollars*, and becomes due on the first day of January.

H. Bradford & Co.,

HAVE just received an additional supply of *DRY GOODS*, which they will sell cheap, wholesale or retail.

Also, 1 pipe pure *HOLLAND GIN*, and 1 pipe of *MADEIRA WINE*, 15 boxes Window *GLASS*.
On the River, 10 bbls refined Newark CIDER.
In Store, 20 doz. Weeding HOES.
February 21. 7tf.

The Charleston Observer,

PUBLISHED every Saturday, in the City of Charleston, S. C. on a large imperial sheet, at $3 in advance, or $3 50 at the expiration of three months. This paper has received the approbation of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia; and the names of the Rev. Drs. Palmer, Leland and Henry, and Messrs. McDowell, Buist, White and others are pledged to aid its columns with original matter.

B. GILDERSLIEVE, *Editor.*
JOHN MAC RAE, P. M. Fayetteville, *Agent.*
February 14. 6tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
L. FITZHARRIS:

25 Lbs Nutmegs,
21 bbls. Mulletts,
30 do. Rye Whiskey,
9 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.
February 14. 6tf.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c

WILLIAMS & FENN.
January 10, 1827. 1tf.

Blank Bills of Exchange,

APPROVED form, just printed and for sale, together with a great variety of other Blanks, at the Observer Office. Feb. 3.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Committee to whom is confided the care of this Institution, have resolved to let out the buildings to some competent and efficient Teacher, who will take upon himself the entire management of the Academy on his own account.

The buildings are large and commodious, and calculated both for a Male and Female Department.

The Children of the town are numerous:—the local advantages for a flourishing Academy are great, and well calculated to invite pupils from abroad:—and, as there is now no private Grammar School in the place, the present appears to be a favorable time for an individual to embark in the conduct of the Seminary on his own responsibility. It is believed that the profits of the Institution thus managed would reward the undertaker amply for his labor and enterprise.

Any person wishing the situation will apply by letter (post paid) to the Subscriber, without delay.

H. POTTER, *Pres't of the Committee.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97 tf

☞ The Committee are desirous to give the use of the Buildings to some person or persons who will keep up a temporary School, until the Academy shall be put upon a permanent footing. Application as above.

To Rent,

THE *STORE HOUSE* on Green Street, lately occupied by M. & H. McPherson. For terms, apply to JNO. HUSKE.
November 29. 95tf.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper, Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,
Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides*.

H. G. NELSON.
Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices; among which are, viz.:

Cloths & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, brown green and olive, fine and common assorted,
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, purple, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 5 4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings,
Muslins, Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Cambrics and Camoric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
——— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hoziery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and half do
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vices, carriage and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Knives, Iron, Steel and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and old tops to sell) Kettles, &c.

An assortment of SHOES,
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees,
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES,
Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.

H. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N.C. Sept. 14, 1826. 3tf

Saddlery, Leather, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has just received an elegant assortment of *SADDLERY* and *LEATHER*, which he will sell at reduced prices, for *CASH* or approved paper, viz.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles
Plated & Tinned Bridles
Martingales and Halters
Saddle Bags and Valices
Bridle Filings, Trunks
Gig Harness
Coach, Gig, and Twig Whips
Plated, Brass & Japanned Harness Mounting
Plated Bitts and Stirrup Irons
Plated Spurs
Do Gig Handles
Do do Bands
Do do Joints
Do do Knobs
Plated Moulding & Tuft Nails
Saddle Trees and Cut Tacks
Straining, Cotton, and Worsted Webs
Skirting, Harness, Bridle Sole & Upper Leather
Hog, Sheep, & Calf Skin
Blue, black, and red Morocco Skins
Liquid & Paste Blacking
Black Varnish
Horse and Shoe Brushes
Hearth and Dusting do.
Scrub and Window do.
Cloth and Crumb do.
Paint and Hat do.

ALSO,
A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Drab and Black *HATS*, of various qualities, which will be sold very low, either at retail or by the dozen.

JOSEPH SNIVELY.
Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

Storage of Cotton.

COTTON will be received on *STORAGE*, at our Warehouses in Town or Camden.

JOHN LIPPITT & CO.
December 5, 1826. 96tf.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

C. & P. MALLETT

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted,
German, Cast, English, and American Steel,
CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Boxes; Cut Nails,

Together with their usual supply of

GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY, which, with a large and general assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, makes their stock unusually complete.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine Country Produce at full market prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,
12 Hhds. Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 do Apple Brandy.
Fayetteville, Dec. 5.

John Lippitt & Co.,

Offer for sale, for *CASH or PRODUCE:*

10 Hhds Muscovado Sugar
55 bbls. do do
90 bags Cuba Coffee
150 kegs cut Nails assorted sizes
30 boxes No. 10 cotton Cards
75 pieces cotton Bagging
25 bbls N. E. Rum
15 do Gin
50 do Apple Brandy
10 do Malaga Wine.
November 8. 92tf.

Boots and Shoes

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy five Packages* of BOOTS and SHOES, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure as usual, in the first style, at short notice.
October 25. 90tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him in any shape, to make immediate payment. The great indulgence heretofore extended, with other circumstances, makes it necessary to have recourse to legal steps, indiscriminately, against those neglecting to comply with this notice.

Mr. A. Campbell is authorized to collect and grant discharges on account of H. CAMPBELL.
September 27, 1826. 86t

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has just received a *splendid supply* of *DRY GOODS*, which he is prepared to sell by wholesale and retail at very reduced prices for cash only. Merchants from the country will certainly find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His stock consists in part of the following, viz.

EXTRA superlative black and blue Cloths
Super. do do do
Medium and common black, blue, olive, claret, drab and mixed do
Blue, black, drab and scarlet Cassimeres
Blue, black and mixed Sattinets
Fearnots, Plains and Paddings
Tartan cloak Plaids and blue Camlets
Green bocking Baize and green Flannel
Caroline Plaids and ditto ombre Stripes
Super black Bombazines
Rich black, blue, brown, crimson and drab figured Bombazetts
Black, plain and twilled do.
4-4 printed Rattinets
11-4, 10-4, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Rose Blankets
4 and 3 point do. and Duffel do.
Cashmere Shawls and Points, a variety
White and red Flannels
Scots and domestic Carpeting
Superb Merino square and long Shawls
Cashmere Hdkfs., various colours
Super and low priced black worsted Hose
Men's lambswool Hose and half do
Nett Frocks and woollen Gloves
Extra rich Toilinet, Swansdown and Merseilles vesting
Super and common 6-4 Cambrics
Satin stripe, white and colored do
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 Cambric Dimity
Do 6-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 book and mull Muslins
Super rich and low priced figured Swiss Muslins
Plain Swiss and tambored book do
Rich Swiss and French wrought Points
Swiss Capes and Tippets
Victory white Robes
Super Sea Island and low priced Shirtings
4-4 & 3-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings
4-4 Imitation Plaids and 4-4 Apron Checks
Washington and linen Bedticks
Fancy cambric Prints, a great variety
4-4 & 3-4 Furniture Chintz
SILKS.—Black Nankin and colored Crape Robes
Plain black Gros de Naps and Tafletas
Rich black figured Gros de Naps and Levantines
Black Sattins and Sarsenets
Super ombre Gros de Naps, all colors and shades
White, green, mazarine blue, sky blue and straw colored Florences
Rich Similes, various shades and colors
Black and green French Crape
Black Gauzes, a variety
Black and colored silk Vestings
Black and white silk Hose
Rich printed long Shawls and Shades
Silk and Zelia Hdkfs., all colors
White gauze Veils and crape Leice
Gauze Robes, all colors
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols
Black Barcelona and Bandanna Hdkfs.
Rich feather edge, wove and embossed Ribbons, variety
Taffeta Ribbons, all colors
Watch and Belt do
Black and assorted sewing Silk
Wide and narrow bobinet Lace and Lace Veils
Thread Laces and thread Cambrics
Long Lawns and thread cambric Hdkfs.
4-4 Irish Linens
7-4 & 9-4 table Diaper
10-4 Irish Sheetings
Hessians and brown Toweling
Brown Holland, colored Cambrics and Buckram
White and printed Bed Spreads
Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet Ribbons
Black Ostrich Feathers
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Bandboxes, Wreaths and Flowers
Men's and women's Cloaks
Ladies' Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Do Leather Shoes and Pumps
Long white kid and silk Gloves
White and black horse skin do.
Beaver and colored kid do
Men's fashionable Hats
Nett and Webb Suspenders
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Clark's spool and floss Cotton
Imitation tuck and front Combs
Black, and white brown patent Thread
Bonnet Bows, &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.
October 25, 1826. 99tf.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by Mr. Abel Turner, bearing date Sept. 1, 1826, for certain purposes therein set forth, I will proceed to sell for cash, at the Town House, in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., on TUESDAY, the 27th instant,

One Brick Tenement and Lot,

situated on the South side of Hay Street, Brick Row, fronting said street 20 feet, and running back 150ft. to a 50 feet Alley, and adjoining Jordan Howell and Constant Johnson.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Trustee.*
March 8. 9 3w.

Visitors to New York

ARE respectfully invited to view the splendid Shew Rooms of the *NEW YORK FANCY HARDWARE FACTORY*, No 70, *Maiden Lane*, where elegant specimens of Gold, Gilt, Plated, Brass, Japanned and Block Tin WARES may be seen—Gilt and Plated Buttons made to any pattern, at short notice. Also, a variety of Articles, suited to the Southern trade. JOHN EARL.

R. W. WINTHROP, *Agent.*
New York, February 19, 1827. 8-13w.

Just received and for Sale by

L. FITZHARRIS:

MOLASSES, brown Sugar, Mulletts, Brandy, Shoes, Shrub, Lime Juice, Lemon Syrup, &c.
March 1. 8-3t.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

300 Bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder,
7 Hhds. Green Coffee,
5 do. Sugar,
35 Tierces, } New Orleans Molasses,
50 Barrels, }
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
20 Boxes Cotton Cards.
January 31. 4tf.

Newark Cider, Ale, &c.

10 Bbls. *superior* Newark CIDER,
5 do Albany ALE,
2 do fresh baked New York Crackers,
Fresh Figs, Lemons, Filberts, &c. &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by

WILLIAMS & FENN.
March 1, 1827. 8-4w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock in trade to Messrs. G. Deming and H. McLean, has appointed Mr Jno. A. Matthews his agent and attorney in fact, during his absence, who is fully authorized to settle and collect all debts due him, and grant discharges. All persons indebted must come forward immediately and pay the same, or their accounts will be given to an officer for collection.

A. BAILEY.
January 10.

Hats! Hats! Hats!

New Establishment.

THE subscriber has opened a *HAT STORE* exclusively, next door west of the Cape Fear Bank, where he offers for sale for cash, an extensive assortment of HATS of every description, such as Beaver, Roram and Castors, men's and boys'; a few Seal, Fur, and Cloth Caps, a superior article; also, Hatters' Trimmings.

The establishment will be kept up in first style, and Country Merchants may rely on getting a complete assortment, on the most reasonable terms.

500—3m E. B. BAILEY.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro man who calls his name *SAM*, and says he belongs to Charles Conner, of Sumter District, South Carolina. He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and of a dark complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.

THOS. K. MORISEY, *Jailer.*
January 30, 1827. 5tf.

Lafayette Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES* Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.
October 25. 90tf

To Journeymen Shoemakers

THREE *First rate Workmen* will find constant employ and good wages, by applying to

H. G. NELSON.
December 13. 97-tf.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIGH.
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Equity Sale.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, in and for the County of Cumberland, in the suit in said Court depending in which John G. Coster is complainant and Richard Ley is defendant, there will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday the 2d day of April next, being the first day of said Court, the following Lots of Land, viz.

A moiety of a Lot of Land held in common with John Clark of Fayetteville, on the South side of Hay Street, beginning at the upper corner of the first row of brick buildings near the foot of Haymount, thence up Hay Street to the end of the said row of buildings, say forty feet, thence South 20½ degrees East 149 feet, to a Street 30 feet wide, separating the said Black's or Flack's line, thence along the said Street South 70½ degrees East forty feet, to the beginning. Also, all that other Lot on the North side of Hay Street, beginning at the line of William Gillespie's line, running thence North 20½ degrees West 94 feet 4 inches, to a Street, thence on said Street North 70½ degrees East to a stake, then North 15 East 74 feet 6 inches to a stake on said Gillespie's line, thence along the same direct to the beginning. Also, all that Lot known as No. 48 in Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, according to the plan of said Town, with the improvements upon the same; the said Lot containing half an acre.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under 100 dollars all over that sum, in three equal instalments at 6 and 9 months from date of sale, to be secured by notes negotiable at all or any of the Banks in Fayetteville, with such securities as the Master may approve of. On compliance with the terms of sale the said Master will execute and deliver sufficient deeds to the purchasers respectively.

WILLIAM F. STRANG, *Master.*
February 5, 1827. 5ts.

Dismal Swamp Lottery,

To be drawn 25th of April next,
PRIZES.

☞ 10,000 Dollars, | ☞ 5 of 1,
4,000 Dollars, | 10 of
2,500 Dollars, | 20 of
1,564 Dollars, | 45 of

besides a number of 50 Dolls 20 Dolls, &c.

Whole Tickets $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters*

☞ Tickets and Shares of all responsible for sale by

YATES & McIN
Under Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville.
‡§‡Orders from the country promptly
☞ Cash advanced on Prizes.
March 15,

Highest Prize, $10,

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION LO
CLASS No. 1.
To be drawn at Petersburg Virginia, on
April next; ALL IN ONE DA
SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	8 Prizes
1 Prize of	5,000	15 Prizes
2 Prizes of	1,000	20 Prizes

Besides 2?s, 5?s &c.

Tickets $4, *Shares in proportion for*

Also,

HATCHER'S
LUCKY LOTTERY

☞ Orders from the Country (free of
closing the cash or prize tickets in any
teries recently drawn, will meet with
tention as if on personal application, a
C. Hat
March 1.

DRAWING
On Wednesday, the 28th of

VIRGINIA STATE LO
Sixty Numbers Combination Lotte
Ballots.

Highest Prize, $10,

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	5 Prizes
1 Prize of	4,000	10 Prizes
1 Prize of	2,500	20 Prizes
1 Prize of	1,564	Besides 50

Whole Tickets $5, *Halves* $2, *Quarters*
For sale at
Hatcher's Lucky
March 1.

Notice.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Drawing of the Oxford Academy Class, will *not* take place. Holders of Tickets are requested to return them and receive other Lotteries, or the cash. To save trouble, they will please return them or vender from whom they were purchased.

YATES & McINTIRE,

THE subscriber, at his Store in Mo has lately received a supply of *CALF SKINS*, and will receive ord and Ladies' fine *BOOTS & SHOES* sure, and warranted of the best work He has also just received an extensi his stock of Shoes, making the assor plete.

Also, sides Sole Leather,
Wax'd and grain Upper Le
Lining and Binding Skins,
a quantity of Shoe Thread, best Am
Tacks, Russia bristles, shoe Pincher
Brads, &c. &c.

W. L.

To Rent.

THE PLANTATION formerly occ Shaw, adjoining the North Ea the town.

JOHN
Guardian of C

January 24.

Just Received,

And for sale at the Auction Store of

3 Doz. Seal Skin Boots,
118 pair Shoes,
75 pair Brogans,

L. FITZ

Returns of Militia Co

BLANK Forms of the Annual Return of the N. Carolina Militia, for sale where all the Blanks used by Merchan the Superior and County Courts, Sheri stables, are kept constantly on hand, or ed on the shortest notice. All descrip and Book Printing neatly executed.

Insurance against Fir

P. J. TILLINGHAST,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURA PANY, New York, offers to insu and Goods therein contained, against ha Also, Goods conveyed through inland Persons desirous to effect such Insuran quiring particular information, will plea plication to said Agent.

Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.